NEW YORK HERGED, MONDAY, DECKNERS & 1855.

NEWS DIRECT FROM RUSSIA.

tre the Czar and his People Fired of the War!-Russia and her Mintary Resources-Construction of New Forts and the Strength construction of New Forts and the Stronger-ening of Old Ones—schastopol, Oronstadt, Sicolater and Sweaborg—The Financial Condition of Russia—The Transportation of Provisions—Are the Nobles or Serfs Discon-tented? &c., &c.,

Among the passengers who arrived on Friday last by the steamer Atlantic, was Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, who has come direct from Russia, where he has been was his second visit to that country, he had ample opportunities for observation and of becoming ac-quainted with its character and condition, its resources, and the popular feeling with regard to the present war. Wherever he went he was received by present war. Wherever he went he was received by all classes, from the imperial family to the lowest of ficial, with the greatest hospitality, and every attention and courtesy was paid to him during his visit. He has been charged by the English papers with being in the pay of the Czar, and that he is bound by pecuniary obligations to support the interests of Russia; but the real object of those charges, which, it is deserving of particular notice, have been made against nearly all Americans who have spoken favo rably of Russia, is to throw discredit on their statements, and by doing so to conceal the actual condition of things in that country from the world. Their object, however, has become so apparent that their accusations are entirely disregarded, and the public mind in this country has, from the frequent misstatements, intentional or otherwise, of the British press, at last come to regard their accounts of the war with distrust and suspicion.

Soon after his arrival, we paid a visit to Col.

Shaffner, and in the course of a few hours' conversation with him, obtained much of interesting information in relation to the war, and the means at the disposal of the Czar to carry it on. While in Russia, he travelled over a distance of three thousand miles, and visited Cronstadt, Nicolaieff, Sweaborg, and many others of the most important fortresses throughout the empire. He was all through the northern, central and southern portions, and during his travels was in frequent intercourse with the no bility, as well as the lower classes of the population. Wherever he went it was only necessary to introduce himself as an American, when he was immediately greeted with the warmest welcome and compelled to partake of their hospitality. It was the same with all the members of the imperial family. Before giving any of the facts were some which he could not as a man of honor make known without compromising his character with the Russian government and destroying all confidence with our countrymen in their business and personal relations. These facts relate to the numerical force of the army, the strength of the forts and the financial resources of the country, in regard to which he did not consider himself justified to enter into specific details, although he has given sufficlest to enable us to form a pretty accurate esti-

The wisdom of this policy on the part of the Czar will at once be perceived when contrasted with that of the Allies, whose movements are known to the Russians frequently before they take place. In many respects this secrecy is attended with the greatest ad vantage, and, particularly when nations are engaged in actual warfare, cannot be too strictly enjoined apon all having business or official relations with importance. We have stated that Colonel Shaffner was in constant intercourse with all classes of the people; and as a great deal has been said about their feeling in respect to the war, we shall begin by giving his experience and impressions on this

It has been reported that the nobility are becom ing tired of the war, on account of the levies which are made upon them for men; and that they are beginning to display their oppo-sition to the government already, though in what way we have not been informed. So far, however, from this being the case, they are among its most of one pound per day. The provisions are gene-strenuous and ready supporters, and have signified rally conveyed from the Smolensk and Sa-their willingness, again and again, to sacrifice ratoff countries to the Crimes in wagons, all their wealth before they will consent to yield an inch. There is only one sentiment among them and that is a determination to carry on the war so long as there is a rouble in the treasury, or a man to their opinions pretty freely, and they appear to based as much upon sound reason and policy as on a feeling of national pride or national enmity. They argue in this way: - "Suppose we are defeated: the to allow ourselves ignominiously to sue for peace. Our enemies, flushed with victory and renewed confidence in their own strength, would demand as an indemnity, perhaps the fairest and most fertile portion of our country—a portion, too, that we rought so hard and so long to obtain; they will insist, too, on as defraying the expenses of the war with money, and upon the relinquishment of some of our best forts and the diminution of our navy, which they have already expressed their determ there is a still stronger feeling actuating them, and that is the feeling of religion, which almost reaches the bounds of fanaticism. It is summed up in the two words, their "God" and their "Emperor," and exceeds, or we should perhaps say stands in the place of, patriotism with them. Nothing can exceed their zeal and devotedness in secon wishes of the Czar, or their indignation at the ontrages which have been committed upon their church by the allied troops. The desecration or the churches out Russia -- a hatred which it will take years to remove from the Russian. In fact, so great government did not consider it politic or prudent to publish all the reported cases of outrage committed. which have been perpetrated, it is feared, if fully known, might lead to turbulence, and give to the war the character of a religious feud or riot. Speak ing one day to a wealthy Russian noble about the feeling of the aristocracy, he said to Col. Shaffner that the moment the Czar required it, his whole property in money, estates and serfs, amounting to he himself, and every member of his family, were ready to sacrifice themselves rather than allow the ing, in which the very seris participate, is one of confidence in the ultimate triumph of their country.
 They believe the Czar is invincible, and that overcome such a country, or is it at all probable that the Czar, with almost unlimited resources at his command, with a nobility ready to means, and a people who regard the war as a crusade against a sacrilegious foe-is it probable, we accede to a single demand which may lower standing of his empire, either among his own subjects or the nations of the earth? Upon the means of enlistment and transportation of provisions va rious reports have been circulated, and all of them either er tirely unreliable, or such a commingling of

fact and frischood that it has been almost impossi

ble to arrive at the truth. Correspondents writing

from St. Petersburg to the French and English pa-

pers, state that it is necessary to use force in the drafting of men for the army, and that large bands of serfs who have escaped were infesting the country in different parts with their brigandage. Speaking of these reports, Col. Shaffner says there is no reliance to be placed on them; that he never heard of a single case in which compulsion was employed, and that the Russian serf enters the ranks cheerfully at the command of the Czar, whom he regards as the vicegerent of God en earth. No difficulty whatever is experienced in executing the orders of the Emperor; and such is the alacrity with which they are carried out on the one hand and submitted to on the other, that h the one hand and submitted to on the other, that he believes if it were left to the free will of the serfthemselves, hundreds of thousands of volunteer would flock to the standard of the Czar. New levies are raised with wonderful despatch, and in two of three months out of the faw material thus furnished, a well drilled, efficient and powerful army is formed and ready for active service. Although it may appear somewhat unreasonable, when his state of serfdom. is considered, yet the Russian soldier has a great deal of personal pride, and he shows it par-ticularly in perfecting himself in the use of his arms. As to the acts of brigandage, and in some cases even of murder, there is no doubt that they have been committed, but not to a greater extent than formerly; and that they are committed now is not to be regarded as a proof that the serfs are discontented or opposed to be-

ing sent to the Crimea.

The entire force of the Russian army, including that portion of it stationed at Perekop, numbered on the middle of October last, about two hundred and fifty thousand. These occupy different positions along the route from Perekop to Sebastopol, and this is so well defended by forts as to render all attempt of the Allies to cut off their supplies utterly power-less. Perekop itself is said to be so strongly pro-tected, that it would employ the whole of the allied forces in reducing it.

The means of transportation, contrary to the state-

ment of the Allies, have not been out off, nor have they suffered any interruption from the capture of quantities of grain in the Sea of Azoff. The grain, it now appears, instead of belonging to Russia, was the property of Greek merchants, who had effered it for sale to the Russian government at such an exorbitant price that they refused to purchase it. They never received provisions in this direction, as they have always been sent by way of Perekop. The Greek mer-chants, fearing the capture of their property, it seems applied to the Russians for protection; but long before their application was made they were informed that the Sea of Azoff would not be defended against the allied fleets, and they were accordingly advised to take their own counsel in time. The Russian government, however, although it refused to protect them, made an appropriation of a large arrount of money to sink vessels, filled with stone, in the channel at Kertch, to prevent the passage of the enemy's vessels. The contract for the perform the enemy's vessels. The contract for the performance of this work was given to the Greeks themselves, no doubt being entertained that, as it was for their benefit, the work would be promptly and fulthfully executed. The prospect of present gain, however, being more powerful than the dread of approaching danger, the Greek merchants, instead of filling the vessels with stone, used sand, which was washed away by the current, leaving the channel washed away by the current, leaving the channel free for the passage of the allies. As this was known at St. Petersburg, very little sympathy, it may be supposed, was manifested for the merchants, who, blinded by their avarice and false to their agreement, had reaped the reward of their own dis-

honesty.

The transportation of provisions has been so effectively carried, on that the Russian army in Sebastopol have never suffered, and the Commissariat has always been well supplied. There were several occasions on which the soldiers were put upon re-duced rations, but these were days of fast prescribed by the church, and which are pretty strictly observed They are allowed five pounds of meat per week to each man, and there are two days of abstinence from meat out of the seven, leaving an average which are loaded on their return with salt. The same wagons, before the war, went to the Crimes empty, but now they are laden both ways, and make double their former profit, notwithstanding the asdouble their former profit, notwinstanding the as-sertion of a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Pays, that the wagoners, having no employ-ment, are compelled to follow the army.

While travelling through the wheat producing

districts, Colonel Shaffner saw crops which, he said, were as extensive as any that had been reaped for many years before; and so slight has been the draft on the agricultural population by the diminish the next year's produce. When it is re-membered besides, that this will have to be kept in the country, in consequence of the allied fleets being in possession of all the outlets from the Black and Baltic seas, there would seem to be very little danger of the Russian army suffering from want of

The gallant and protracted defence of Sebastopo has proved that, in her fortifications, Russia is inferior to no other country in the world. Comparatively little was known of her system of defenand up to the last few months such places as Nicolsief and Sweaborg were never heard of. In the case of Schastopol, it is a remarkable fact that still more remarkable, that they were found to be more easily defended against an assault than any other kind of fortification. Schastopol, however, our War of Independence, they formed the chief belwarks, against which the dogged courage of the British troops broke in vain. Frem the battle Bunker Hill, on whose heights the patriots had en-trenched themselves behind a breastwork of earth, to the last struggle with the retreating foe, fortifica tions of earthwork were used, and traces of ther may still be seen all over the country. Whether Tedileben is indebted to us for this important fact cannot now be determined, but the value of earthworks for defence was established here three quar ters of a century ago.

and overlaid with earth; and the far-famed Malakoff was nothing more than a mound of earth, with a facing of stone. During the summer, however, this when struck by a ball it was thrown up in a cloud o dust. Under these circumstances it was found im possible to repair the damage done by the bombard ment; and in many instances where an assault was made the Allies were repulsed in a band-to-hand en counter with the Russians. This was one of the causes which rendered the evacuation of the southern side necessary, but it was the only one. The Russian cannon actually worn out, and were exploding daily killing those who served them. circumstances Gortschakoff wrote to the Emperor several weeks before the evacuation, informing him of the particulars, and received commands that he in his judgment, think the time had arrived. S. well was it known in St. Petersburg that the south side was to be evacuated, that it was onstomary for

crossed over. The trophies which were found by the allied army after they had captured their dearly earned prize, and about which they made such a earned prize, and about which they made such a parade, were the used up cannon, and the piles of balls were those which they had themselves fired into the city, and which the Russians had intended to recast to the size of their own guns. They also found powder, but it was some which had been placed in the mines, and which became so damp that it would not explode. It is not true that

that it would not explode. It is not true that they got large quantities of clothing and provisions, for everything of value had been removed several days before the evacuation. It is also worthy of notice that the Russians had constructed three bridges instead of one, and that, although their sick and wounded were left behind, yet the Allies did not large to prevent a protion of them from proving to dare to prevent a portion of them from returning to carry them over to the north side.

It has been asked how the Russians buried their

It has been asked how the Rassians buried their dead, and great concern manifested to know how it happened that a terrible plague did not break out with thousands of unburied corpses lying within the narrow confines of a walled city. In reply to this we have been informed that they did not allow their dead to lie above ground; that they were conveyed to the north side in boats, which were kept constantly running every day, and buried telegratic the stantly running every day, and buried alongside the

Considerable mortification, it is true, was felt throughout Russia when the evacuation of the south side was known, for it was still hoped that they night be enabled to hold it. But if this was the might be enabled to hold it. But if this was the feeling among the people and the nobility, they felt proud of the achievements of the army, and on the Czar's name day, which is the anniversary of his patron saint, and which in Russia is regarded as a festival, they showed, by their demeanor and conversation, how highly they prized the fame which had been won by their gallant countrymen in the Crimea. The streets were crowded with the populace, and even the windows were thronged with spectators, and when the Emperor appeared in pulspectators, and when the Emperor appeared in pubtic, every one seemed anxious to show by his man ner their love and devotion for him, and their readiness to sacrifice everything for "their God and their Czar." In all the churches prayers were offered for "the triumphant evacuation of the south side." The Russian calculation of their entire less, from

the commencement of the war up to the first of October, exclusive of those who have been killed in the campaign on the Danube, is one hundred and thirty thousand men. This is independent also of

the loss in prisoners taken by the Allies.

The fortifications of Cronstadt have been largely increased during the present year, in anticipation of the threatened assault of the English Baltic fleet. Workmen were employed on them all last summer, and no expense has been spared to render them impregnable. New guns of greater calibre and range have replaced the old ones, and the foundries are kept in operation day and night, forging more. This does not look as if the government was straitened for want of money. Last year the town was fortified only on one side, but such has been the progress made since, that it is now surrounded by forts constructed of iron and stone. The north side, which was formerly the weakest, will present next addition to those that have been already elected. When all these are completed there will be a perfect line of fortifications across the Gult, and about fifteen miles from St. Petersburg. Not satisfied with these defences, the Archduke Constantine has ordered the construction of a large number of small gun bouts. If Sir Charles Napler failed to take Cronstadt in its former state, what prospect would be have now, when it has been strengthened to such an extent that it is now considered impreg-

Nicolaieff is the pet fortress of the Russians, and is regarded as one of their best, if not superior to the others. As in the case of Cronstadt, they have taken all the old cannon out, and have mounted new ones in their place. They speak of Nicolaless as impregnable, and they laugh at the threats of the Allies to take it, as a foolish, vainglorious boast.

The bombardment of Sweaborg, of which so much has been said by the English press, cost the Allies twenty-five millions of dollars, while the loss to the Russians did not exceed one hundred and tells us, we think it has been rather more profitable than otherwise, so far as the Russians are concerned After making a terrible demonstration before the place, and expending enough powder and ball upon it to take the city twice over, they retired under the impression that they had laid it in ruins. It now appears that they only succeeded in burning a number of old Swedish workshops, which the Russians intended to remove, and for which they had a large number of workmen already employed. There was only one brick building of any consequence destroyed. The apprehensions entertained by the besieged were so slight, that they walked about utterly regardless of the bombardment About eighty persons were killed, and these may be looked upon as victims to their own

With the exception of the small loan which has been made since the commencement of the war, the whole expenses have been defrayed from the revenues of the country. There is no lack of means; and as a proof of this it is only necessary to state that the public works which were commenced last year are carried on with unabated vigor, and on the same extensive scale on which they were began. The charge has been made that the government has taken the shurch money, but so far from this heing the fact, it is actually increasing the wealth of the church by the expenditure of millions for the crection of edifices of still greater magnificence than any yet built. The very demes of some of these are of gold, and the ornaments in the interior are of the same valuable material, and many of them studded with diamonds and other precious stones. The yield of the gold, silver and platina mines this year has exceeded that of any former year by three millions of dollars, in addition to this the government have forbid the exportation of the precious metals; the mint is kept in constant operation night and day, and the paper rouble passes as current now as ever. When it is considered that all the money which is expended for the war is still kept in the country, and only passes from the possession of one Russian to that of another, there appears to be little reason to believe in the assertion of the Allies, that Russia is already in an impoverished condition. There is no disgoising the fact that they have entirely miscalenlated the strength of their enemy, or that they have intantionally misrepresented the actual condition of things in Russia. The effects of the war are scarcely perceptible, and so little dread is entertained of the Allies that the government is making preparations for a ten years war. The means of the luperial family alone would be sufficient to carry it on at its present rate for several years, without calling upon the nobles to make the sacrifice of what they have ladif promised. The manufactures have been increased, and those of iron particularly are at present in a more fourishing condition than before the breaking out of hostilities. Of the light and as a proof of this it is only necessary to state

not inferior to anything of the kind we have seen at some of our public exhibitions.

We were also informed that the reports which have been circulated as to a feeling of jealousy and dislike existing letween the members of the Imperial family are entirely without foundation, and that they are bound to each other by the closest ties of affection. They are all of one mind with regard to the war, and are resolved not to yield an inch of their territories, or agree to any terms that will compromise the pride or dignity of the country. But above everything else they prize their position as protectors of the Christians, and will never loosest to abardon it. The obligations imposed upon them in this capacity are considered the most sected of all.

Neus versors.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

OPENING OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ORGANIZATION

Complete Lists of House and Senate.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

History of the Contests of 1839 and 1849.

The Message and the Secretaries' Reports. THE KANSAS TROUBLE

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Analysis, Explanation and Description of the Bills and Business to Come Before Congress,

The thirty-fourth Congress will commence its first sea-

The thirty-fourth Congress will commence its first session at Washington to-day.

At twelve o'clock, noon, the Senate will be called to order by Jesse D. Bright, of Indians, President proton. The new members will be sworn in by the President.

We presume it is within the power of the Senate to supersede the incumbent of its chair, by a new election; but this, according to our recollection, has not been customary. Mr. Mangum, elected to the chair of the Senate on the according to the Twick of the President on the accession of John Tyler to the Presidency, rotained that post without question, down to the accession of Mr. G. M. Fallas, elected Vice President by the people, at the expiration of Mr. Tyler's term. Had the political comis probable that the question of superseding or retaining Mr. Bright would be raised soon after the meeting of the new Senate; but, that body remains of like political faith with the incumbent, and will almost certainly retain him in its chair. Mr. Asbury Dickens, the Secretary, and the subordinate officers of the Senate, hold their places without change until a resolution shall have been offered and adopted, to proceed to the election of a successor in the case of any one of them; but none such is likely to be made at this session. The ranks of the national democracy will have been strengthened, at the opening of this session, by the qualification of Mr. Pugh, instead of Mr. Chase, as Senator from Ohio; and a successor of like faith to Mr.
Cooper, (national whig.) may soon be expected from
Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the two new free soil
Senators from New Hampshire, and one each from Illinois, Wisconsin, and lows, will somewhat diminish, but can-not shake the national democratic majority in that branch, of whose members, whether before or after the vacancies now existing in the delegations from Pennsylvania, Indiana and California, shall have been filled, two-thirds will choose to be accounted members of the demo-cratic party, and supporters, in a moderate and rea-semable way, of the existing federal administration. Nothing emists, or will be beceased interposed, to pre-vent a notification, by the Senate to the House, by 1 o'clock P. M., that the former has been fully organized, and is prepared to join in communicating with the Pre-sident, that this Congress has regularly convened, and is ready to receive any communications he may see fit to is ready to receive any communications he may see fit to

tives will present a curious scene. The splitting up of parties, and the consequent difficulty attendant upon the organization of the House—the tremendous outside pres-sure for the small places in the gift of the House, and the

aure for the small paces in the girt of the House, and the oild material of which it is composed, will make the half a perfect zoological garden for a few days.

There will be a great deal of "noise and confusion" at 12 o'clock to-day, and Mr. John W. Forney, of Pennsplvania, will be obliged to call the members to order everal times before they come.

Mr. Forney was Clerk of the last Congress, and he officlates to-day, according to custom. After he has got order he will take a printed list, and "call the roll."

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

The following is a correct list of the members of both MINATES MARCH 4, 1857. MIE PIRST SESSION WILL MEET ON MONDAY, (TO-DAY.) DEGEMBER 3, 1855.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two

Whigs in Italics; Democrats in roman; A., Abolitionsts; K. N., Know Nothings.

	Jesse D. Bright.
Secretary	Asbury Dickens.
ALABAMA. Elepirer.	Lewis Case
Clement C. Clay, Jr 1859	Lewis Cans
Benjamin Fitzpatrick 1861	Charles E. Stuart 1859
W. K. Sebastian 1859	Stephen Adams
W. K. Sebastian 1859	Stephen Adams,
· ALMANDARIA CRIMA	Albert G. Brown 1859
Isaac Toncey	Henry S. Geger 1857
Lafayette S. Finter (A.). 1864	Vacancy
John B. Weller 1857	NEW HAMPSHIE
John B. Weller 1857	John P. Hale (A) 1859
Vacancy	James Bell (A.)
DELAWARE.	NEW YORK.
James A. Bayard 1857 John M. Clayton (K.N.) . 1859	Hamilton Pish 1867
John M. Clayton (K.N.). 1859	W. H. Seward (A.) 1801
PIONIDA.	John E. Thompson 1867
Stephen R. Mallory 1867 David L. Yules 1861	Wm. Wright 1860
CIRCUIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Retert Termis	
Alfred Iverson 1861	Asa Biggs
INDIANA	ONIO
Jesse D. Bright 1857	Benjamin P. Wade(A.)1857
Vacuney	George E. Pagh 1861
HALINGIS.	PENSSTINANIA.
Stephen A. Douglas 1859	
Lyman Trumbull (A.)1861	Vacancy
Geo. W. Jones1859	Charles T. James 1857
James Harlan 1861	Philip Alen
KROTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
John B. Thompson 1859 John J. Crittenden (K.N.) 1861	A. P. Butler
John J. Crittenden (K.N.) 1861	Josiah J. Evans 1859
LOUBLANA.	TRANSMIN.
J. P. Benjamin 1860	James C. Jones 1867
John Slidell1861	Jehn Hell
Fapoltal Hamile 1857	
Wm. Pat Perenden (A.) 1859	Sam Houston (K.N.) .1859
MAPPACHUEFTER.	THUMOST.
Charles Summer (A.) 1867	Jacob Collamer (A.) 1861
Henry Wilson (A.) 1869	Science Foot1857
Thomas G. Pratt. 1857	James M. Mason 1857
James A. Piera 1861	R. M. T. Hunter 1869
WINCESHEE,	
Henry Dedge 1857	
Than. Durkee (A.) 1861	
Thomas F. Rusk has be	en re-elected by the Legisla-

ure of Texas for six years from the 4th of March, 1897. RECAPITULATION.

f Newra, Atchison, of Missourt, Pettit, of Indiana, Cooper. f Pennsylvania, and Gwin, of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1864.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Whigs in italies; democrats to reman; Know Nothings,

2-J. Woodcuff, 2d, K. N. 5-Sickey Dean, K. N. 4-W. W. Weish, K. N. 4—W. W. Weith, K. N.

MED. Collin, K. N.

Frogueto, E. Marwell

Comments,

1—Jamps I. Seward.

2—Martin J. Crawford.

In Robert J. Trippe, R. N.

6-Hiran Warner.

5—John H. Jumphin.

6—Howell Oub.

7—N. Greene Powier, S. N.

6—A. H. Shphong.

11—R. H. Asing, K. N.
12—Asillman diller.
13—Russel St. N.
14—San H. Doon.
15—Mourt Dobo.
16—Geo. A. Simmont.
17—F. K. Sainner.
18—He m v. R. Horton.
19—Jonas A. Hughston.
20—Orusmus B. Mailleon
21—Horry B. Mailleon
22—Andrea C. M. Oarty.
24—W. A. Gilbort. 9-8. A. Marshalt.
Smith Miller.

- William H. English.

- George G. Durn.

4-Win. Cumbach, K. N.

6-D. P. Hallowey.

C-La. Barbour, K. N.

- Herrey D. Stell.

- Sanc Hace, K. N.

9-Schepler Culfar.

- Sanc Haulen, K. N. 30.—Brij. Pringle.
31.—Thon. T. Flagler.
32.—Soloman G. Hawn, K. N.
23.—E. S. Edwards, K. N.
24.—E. S. Edwards, K. N.
25.—S. Harrison, K. N.
25.—Lewis D. Campbell, (A.).
4.—B. H. Sidnels, K. N.
25.—Lewis D. Campbell, (A.).
4.—B. H. Sidnels, K. N.
25.—Lewis D. Campbell, (A.).
26.—B. S. Sidnels, K. N.
26.—Lewis D. Campbell, (A.).
27.—Aaron Harlan.
28.—Revi. Samion.
28.—Cappe K. Watson.
29.—Cappe K. Watson.
29.—Cappe K. Watson.
29.—Cappe K. Watson.
29.—Lewis J. Moore.
21.—Y. H. Hovton, K. N.
21.—Solan Sherman.
21.—Y. H. Hovton, K. N.
21.—John Sherman.
21.—Philemon Hisa.
21.—Win, R. Stepp, K. N.
21.—John A. Bringheso.
21.—John A. Bringheso.
21.—John A. Bringheso.
21.—John A. Bringheso.
21.—John Lawsitader.
21.—John Lawsitader.
21.—July E. Roberts.
21.—Jan. H. Gampbell.
21.—Jan. H. Gampbell.
21.—Jan. H. Gampbell.
21.—John Cocode.
21.—John Cocode.
21.—John Cocode.
21.—John R. Edie.
21.—John Alkson.
22.—John Alkson.
23.—John Alkson.
24.—David Berelay.
25.—John Diet.

1—James Therington. 2—Augustus Hall. -J. W. Whitseld t -J. W. Whitsold †

8.88 T. CEV.

1.—M. C. Burnett.

2.—J. P. Campbell, K. N.

3.—W. L. Underwood, K. N.

4.—A. G. Talbot.

5.—J. H. Jewett.

6.—J. H. Eliott.

7.—H. Marshall, K. N.

8.—A. K. Marshall, E. N.

9.—L. M. Cex, K. N.

10.—S. F. Swope, K. N.

10.—S. F. Swope, K. N.

2.—Miles Taylor.

3.—Themas G. Davkison.

4.—John M. Eaneldge.

MASNA.

1.—John M. Farnelly.

2.—John J. Perry.

5.—Ebenezer Knowlton.

4.—Somand P. Swapon.

2—John J. Perry.
3—Ebenezer Know
4—Samuel P. Ber
6—L Washburn.

4—Stomatel P. Senson.
6—L. Washburn, Jr., K. N.
6—Thos. J. D. Fuller.
MASSACLIPHTS.
1.—Robert R. Hall, K. N.
2.—J. Buffington, K. N.
2.—J. Buffington, K. N.
6.—W. S. Panurell, K. N.
6.—Tho. Done, K. N.
6.—Tho. Done, K. N.
7.—N. P. Banka, Jr., K. N.
8.—C. L. Khapp, K. N.
9.—Alex. de Witt, K. N.
10.—C. C. Chaffee, K. N.
11.—Mark Traffon, K. N.
11.—Mark Traffon, K. N.

MARYLAND.

1—James A Skowart.

2—James B Ricaud, K. N.

5—James B. Ricaud, K. N.

5—James M. Harris, K. N.

5—H. W. Hoffman, K. N.

6—Thomas F. Rowie.

Mondon.

1—Wis. A. Howard.

2—Jierry Waldron.

2—D. S. Walkridge.

4—George W. Pock.

MESOURI. 1—Luther M. Kennett.
2—Glich ist Porter.
3—James J. Lindley.
4—John G. Miller.
5—Mordecut Olicer.
6—John S. Phelps.
7—Samuel Caruthers.

25—John Dior.

MHODE BLIAND.

1—N. B. Durfee, K. N.

2—B. B. Thurston, K. I.

South Candida.

1—John M'Queen.

2—William Aiken.

3—L. M. Keitt.

4—Preston S. Brooke.

6-Win. W. Boyco,
TENNESSE,
1-N. G. Taylor, K. N.
2-W. H. Sneed, K. N.
3-S. A. Snutth.
4-J. H. Savege,
5-Charles Beady, K. N.
6-G. W. Jones,
7-J. V. Wright.
8-F. K. Zollikoffer, K. N.
TENAS,
1-L. D. Evans, K. N.
2-F. H. Bell.
2-TAH.

-John M. Becahled

John M. Bennisse.

James Meachem.

3.—Justin S. Morrill.

3.—Justin S. Molin.

J.—Thomas H. Bayly, K.N.

2.—John S. Gaskie.

4.—William O. Goode.

- John S. Caste.

- William O. Goode.

- Thomas S. Bocook.

- Paulus Powoff.

- William Smith, K. N.

- Charles J. Faulkner.

- John Letcher.

nnementry.
1-D. B. Wright.
2-Heory S. Bennett.
3-Wm. Barksdale.
4-Wm. A. Laka, K. N.
6-John A. Quitman. -Henry M. Rice

-Bird B. Chapman
NOFITI CARDAINA.

1-Robert T. Palne, K. N.

2-Thomas Ruffin.

2-Warren Winslow.

4-L. O'R. Branch.

5-Ed. G. Reade, K. N.

6-R. C. Paryear, K. N.

7-Burton Creige.

8-T. L. Chingman.

NEW BARTSHIME.

1-Jones Pile, K. N.

2-M. W. Tappan, K. N.

NEW BERTSHO.

-Jone Mannet Gallegos.

NEW BERTSHO.

1- Louish T. Cloveon.

2-Gen. R. Robbins.

2-Jame Blabop.

4-George Vall.

5—A. C. M. Pennington.

NEW YORK.

1—Wm. W. Yolk, K. N.

2—J. N. T. Stronakan.

3—Guy R. Pelton.

4—John Kelley.

5—T. R. Whilney, K. N.

6—John Wheeler.

7—Thos. Childs, Jr., K. N.

8—Alves. Walemon.

9—Bayard Clark, K. N.

10—Ambrook N. Murray.

Elected to the Sepate where his contact.

* Elected to the Senate, where his seat will be contested. t East to be contested by A. H. Reeder.

Opposition majority in present Congress cinistration majority in last Congress.

Number of territorial delegates

ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE ROLL. After Mr. Forney has called the roll, some one will more that the oldest member shall take the chair until a Speaker is elected. The following analysis shows that the House is pretty well leavened with old soldiers in the parliamentary arm; :Of the 234 members of this Congress, 87 were member

of the last Congress, 134 are new members, 2 entered in 1884, 49 in 1863, 17 in 1861, 13 in 1849, 1 in 1848, 6 in 1847, 2 in 1845, 1 in 1844, 5 in 1843, 2 in 1841, 1 in 184 Mr. Gliddings of Chio, is the oldest member, and outse

ed in 1809. Others entered in, 1841-Houston of Alabama, and Goode of Virginia. 1845-Cobb, Lumphins, and Stephens of Georgia; and Jingman of North Carolina, and Jones of Tennesses. 1844-Bayly of Virginia.

1865-Phelps of Missouri, and Campbell of Pennsylva 1847-Cobb and Harris of Alabama, Richardson of Illinois, Dunn of Indiana, Thurston of Rhode Island, and Borock of Virginia.

Secret of Viginia. 1848—Mencham of Vermont. 1840—Harris of Illinois, Benton of Indiona, H. Mar-hall of Kentucky, Fuller of Maine, Beconstituted Matteson farage of Tennecues, and Edmonton, McMulley, Million and Powell of Virginia.

1851—Fmith of Alabama, Mace of Indiane, Washings.

York, Purples of Oblo, Albern, Foreuse, Feller, Grow and Jones of Pennsylvania, Alicen and M Green of South Carellea, Carlie, Faulkeer and Letelor of Virgicia 1800-Dowdell of Alabama, Greenwood of Arkadan, Maxwell of Florida, Seward of Georgia, Allen, Knox, Norten and Washburn of Illiania lingiful and Miller of Parks and In Wilt of Managhamatic, Barberine and

Wright of Mississippi, Caruthers, Lindley and Oliver of Missouri, Pennington and Vali of New Jersey, Plagler, Morgan, Oliver, Pringle, Sage, Simmons and Wheeler of New York, Craige, Puryear and Ruffin of North Carolina, Ball, Harian, Harrison, Nichola, Sapp and Wade of Oldo, Packer and Ritchie of Pennsylvania, Boyce, Brooks and Keitt of South Carolina, Etheridge, Ready, Smith and Zollicoffer of Tenuessee, Bell of Texas, and Smith of Via-

ginia. 1864—Taylor of Tennessee, and Lewis of Virginia. California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hatopahire, and Wisconsin

The state of the s	New Members.	Old Monthers.
Alabanza		
Athennas	1	1
Georgia.	STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	
Illinois		0
Indiana		
Kentucky	********	
Maise	** *****	DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Massachusetts	****	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Mississippi		The second of
Missouri	********	FIRE
New Jerney	********	
Now York		
North Carolina	******	10
North Carolina	********	STATE OF THE PARTY
Ohio		I ALE
Pennsylvania	17	
Rhede Island	1	
Tennessee	3	7
Texas		1
Vermont		A SHOP
Virginia	TO A STATE OF THE	100

The motion for a Chairman pro- tem will probably be lost if it is put. It never has been successful, but once and the particulars of that case are given below.

A new proposition has, however, been made, to elect a Clerk first, and thus allow Mr. John W. Forney to retire to the sweets of private life and the society of "glorious Forrest" at as early a moment as practicable. It is very likely that this motion will prevail, and Mr. Forney will be succeeded by a new Clerk, who will be Chairman de facto until the Speaker is chosen.

CHOICE OF OFFICERS. When the Cierk has called the roll, there should be a motion that the House proceed to the election of its effi-cers, as provided for in the Constitution, (Art. I. sec. 2.) It has been usual to cleat the Speaker first, generally by a vira roce vote. Speakers of the Mense are always chosen rire roce, that is, the roll is called and each member gives aloud the name of his cancidate. The usual rule has been to require a majority of all the releas, although the plurality rule may be adopted if the Hpure choose; as instance is given below.

THE EXCITING CONTESTS FOR THE SPEAK-ERSHIP.

There have been several warm centests for the organi-

There have been several warm centests for the organization of the House. Perhaps the most memorable was in 1839, when the Twenty-sixth Congress—the second under President Van Buren's administration—most at Washington on the 2d of December. The House was evenly divided between the administration and the opposition. Every member of the House was present but one, and there was a great deal of outside excitement. Mr. Garland, of Virginia, Clerk of the old House, and a democrat, called the roll, commencing at Mains down to Now Jersey. Here was a delegation certified to under the "broad seal" of the State, and consisting of five whigs and one democrat. The whigs were opposed by five democrats without on the The whigs were opposed by five democrats without card-

The whigs were opposed by five democrats without cerfi-ficales, who claimed the seats.

The Clerk said that there was conflicting evidence as to the New Jersey election, and asked if it was the pleasure of the House that their names should be passed over and the call of the roll be completed.

It was claimed that the cemocratic members had a majority of the voice, but the Governor had given certifi-cates to the white.

cates to the whige. The vote was very close.

A long and acrimonlous debate agruing up. The clockwas called upon to decide several questions, such aswhether there was any flouse before the oaths were taken,
whether any one had a right to make a motion, and
whether the broad seal of New Jersey was to cover the
rest of the Union. The Clerk refused to decide, but left itto the House. He refused to go on with the roil, but put the question to adjourn.

Things went on in this way until the 5th, when Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, rose and addressed the members as "fellow sitisens." He would not recognise the Clerk or the House. He proposed that a Speaker gra-

m should be appointed.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, nominated Louis C. Wil-Hame, of North Carolina, the object member, as chairmen protem. There was a great row, and Mr. Williams de-

clined the honor. Mr. Rhett then nominated John Quincy Adams. Mr. Rhett put the question—an-RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-fourth Congress. Thirty-third Congress.

1860-7

1860-7

1860-7 lutions and counter resolutions were introduced. Ho-thing of importance was elicited until the 10th, when one of the New Jersey whigs acknowledged that the dethe whige were beaten. It was ordered that the New Jersey members should not rote, and eleven unsu ful ballots were had for Speaker. On the sixteenth, R. N. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was chosen, receiving 119 votes to 113 for all others. He was an independent Southern State rights man, and his election diagnosted the demograts and disappointed the whige. Altithe administration, but in favor of the Sub Tree

intion requesting the Speaker to swear in the white.
This resolution was lost, 112 to 116, and the democrate took their scats. The broad scal members were sout back to the next Congress, fairly elected. The whole coatest was very absurd, inacmuch as the "seal" was decide upon the qualifications of its members, or the fact of their election. Mr. Garland was re-elected Clerk, and

time of meeting.

The next contest for Speaker was even more protracted.

The memorable Thirty-first Congress assembled at Washington on the 3d December, 1840. The summing up of the House was—Democrate, 112; whigs and natives, 165; free sellers, 12; Vacancy, 1.

Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was the regular dema

Mr. Howall Cobb, or treorgia, cratic candidate; Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, the administration (Taylor) monines. There were some size administration (Taylor) monines would not vota for or eight Western democrate who would not vota for Cobb, and threw for Richardson, of Illinois, and several others. Winthrop also lost the votes of five fouthers, whigs, who adhered to Gentry, of Tempesore. The davery question caused all the difficulty, some of the Western democrate being too strongly tinged with add gerism to vote for a Georgia slaveholder, and some the Southern while thinking that Taylor's Cabinet not quite what they had a right to expect from that

rious old reddler and weak politicism.

The ballotings continued till the 5th, with not shole, when Kr. Stanton, of Jennessee, attempted to a rry the plurality rule, and Rr. Ashmun, of Massaches tis, pro-

plus alty rule, and Mr. Ashmen, or the action of the proposed the ballot with it. Ot course it balled. In the oth, Mr. McClernand, of Hilmon, nor sinuted Mr. Hoyd, of Kentucky, as chalcronn. This is of falled, and the Clerk continued to anapounce the row, and put the

On the 8th the femografs despried W . and Holme of Nouth Carolina, got nearly all the stage of the stage of the party. Mr. Wintersy rose from % se to 102. It was then proposed to make Mr. Wintersy Speaker by resolution, and Mr. Cobb Clerk, but their also failed. Mr. Pottor, of Ohio, was taken up by the democrate on the 27th hallot, and had 70 votes. On a 18th ballot, Mr. Win throp, the administration cand tate, was thrown over by the whigs, and Mr. Scown, democrat, of Indiana, re-served 15t democratic vay . Three more would have elected bim. Tale was V a tree defeat of General Tay-

Dayl, of Kentucky, who had only \$7 votes. Finally, on the 22d, it became evident that something must be done. and the lies adopted the plorality, and Mr. Cobb. of Georgia, who sected Speaker on the sixty fourth ballet, evry stocks to the gratification of the conservative Colon

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE. The following named persons have presided in the